

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1914

No. 48

"We are Ready for the Ice, are you?"

Yes we are ready to supply you with a new and up to the minute line of

HOCKEY GOODS

Never before has our stock been so complete with the following lines:

McPhersons Lightning Hitch Hockey Shoes for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls; also the new lines of Ankle Supports and Shin Guards; Sweaters; Toques; Caps; Socks; Gloves; Mitts; Mufflers; Skate Straps and Hockey Laces.

Just a Word about Hockey Shoes

For several years we have tried out several makes of hockey shoes and we have not had the satisfaction of other makes as the Lightning Hitch. You will find there are cheaper grades on the market but none that will stand the rough wear like the Lightning Hitch. Nearly all the leading hockey teams wear this make. We would be pleased to show you the Lightning Hitch if you wish to examine them and let us show you where these excel all other makes, and the price is not much more than ordinary cheap grades.

Kindly remember no extra charge for fastening skates

J. V. BERSCHT

Get a Key for Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet

HAVE YOU STOPPED TO THINK

ONLY THREE MORE WEEKS TILL CHRISTMAS

Our Christmas stock is complete. All kinds of

TOYS AND DOLLS

say nothing of the many other useful things our Christmas lines are composed of

OUR BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT is better than ever before, having everything in Ladies, Gents and Children's Shoes. An extra large assortment in Felt and Rubber Goods

We invite you to come in and look over our stock

FLOUR AND FEED

Yours for values,

J. R. SHAW

The Man that Sells Everything

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Elder Elliott, of Castor, will assist Elder Goudie at revival services being held at the Menonite church. Elder Goudie has again been appointed by the Conference to continue the work in Didsbury for another year.

Messrs. Whitmore, A. T. Rhodes and A. Davidson from Bowden were business visitors for exchange at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills this week, taking back with them 55 sacks of M. L. Patent. Mr. Braus, of Crossfield, has also just paid his annual visit to the Mills.

The Garfield Ladies Aid are going to hold a bazaar and sale of their work at the Garfield schoolhouse on Friday evening December 11th. Rev. Dr. McDougall, Missionary of Calgary, will be present and will give one of his interesting talks on the early days of this country.

Red Cross Funds

Previously acknowledged.... \$210.00

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$116.45
Well wisher..... 5.00
\$121.45

Ratepayers Criticise

The annual ratepayers meeting held on Monday night last was well attended, and the fact that if these meetings are properly advertised the ratepayers will turn out was plainly demonstrated. It was one of the best ratepayers meetings ever held in Didsbury, and while there was a healthy criticism of the different statements given by the Council and School Board the spirit of antagonism so often shown at such meetings was absent, and a good spirit of interest was shown in both town and school affairs.

Mayor Atkins read the financial statement of the Town which showed that Didsbury was in a good financial condition considering the difficulties under which the Council have had to work this year, the big fire at the beginning of the year accounting for some of the extra expenditure and the financial conditions caused by the war being two of the main troubles with which the Council has had to contend.

The Mayor explained that in regard to the \$8,000 debenture passed and sold last summer the purchasers had agreed to accept same, but as the war broke out just as all arrangements had been completed the purchasers were at that time unable to come through with the necessary money; a draft had been sent from the local branch of the Royal Bank to the Bank at Toronto quite a long time ago and as it had not been returned yet it could be supposed that the firm would be in shape to pay it.

The arrears of taxes was discussed and it was explained that there was a little over \$3,000 on the Tax Enforcement roll passed by Judge Winter. About \$2,000 of this amount was owing by the outside section of the school district as school taxes on farm lands, which there was not much doubt would be paid before the land was put up for sale.

The question was asked why these taxes had not been collected before.

It was explained that everything had to be done according to the Municipal Act and that it was a very slow process to collect back taxes under this Act. Everything possible had been done so far but further action would be taken in the spring to complete the collection of the arrears not paid by that time according to the law.

Councillor Moyle gave a statement of the expenditures of the Board of Works which also contained some expenditures for the Fire department and extra expenses caused by the fire.

Councillor Chambers gave a report of the Electric light plant which is kept separate from other town affairs. The report showed that electric light matters financially were in good shape, there was only \$140 uncollected for rates and the plant had taken care of all expenditures in connection with the

electric light business, in fact it was practically self-supporting and paying interest on the investment. If it had not been for the fire which destroyed a large part of the street equipment and meters besides the loss of revenue while the plant was out of business the financial conditions of the electric light system would have been very good indeed.

On motion by Messrs. G. B. Sexsmith and W. G. Liesemer a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Chambers and the electric light committee for such a good showing. The motion was carried unanimously.

This is the first time in the history of Didsbury when such a thing happened. The ratepayers usually censuring the Council for their sins of omission or commission.

This ended the Council's part in the programme and Mr. J. M. Reed, Secretary of the School Board was called upon to give the Board's financial statement which appeared to be satisfactory to those present as there was very little discussion outside of the system of taxation between the town and outside parts of the school district.

A rather funny question was asked by one of the ratepayers (a bachelor) who wished to know what financial returns were being derived from teaching the children. As this was rather a hard problem because the value of education to a child can hardly be put into dollars and cents the question had to remain unanswered.

This ended the meeting.

A full public statement of the financial affairs of the town will be advertised in January according to the Municipal Act. The statements given were only up to the end of October as the full financial year does not end till the end of December.

New Leuszler Block Opened

The new Leuszler block opposite the Rosebud hotel is now practically completed, and the block is not only a handsome addition to Didsbury's other new business places but the inside fully bears out the impression that the block is all it appears on the outside.

The block comprises four large stores on the ground floor each with a basement the full size of the store. A hallway between the first and second stores leads to the top storey. The upper storey comprises eleven fine large office rooms, the Masonic hall with ante rooms and the I.O.O.F. hall which also has ante rooms in connection.

The building is built of solid brick and tile, the woodwork being finished in dark oak. The stores have all large plate glass windows.

R. Morrison had the contract for the building, E. Morrison was superintendent of work, J. Snorr had charge of the brickwork and H. D. Booker, the painting.

Mr. Leuszler who is a well known citizen in town is to be congratulated in providing such a creditable building for the town which also shows his confidence in the future of Didsbury.

A. Ceaser, the butcher, is already occupying one of the large stores as a butcher shop and will be pleased to

have the public call upon him at his new location.

The Alberta Culvert Co., J. R. Good, Manager, has one of the office rooms upstairs which will make it much more convenient for their customers when in town to call on them.

An Appeal

TO THE PUBLIC:

Again comes the cry for help from the starving and homeless people of Belgium, and shall we not do all in our power to help them; we who have homes and warm clothing and all the food we want.

We have so much to be thankful for and it is surely our duty to help those who are in such sore need of help. It is true that a good many of us have already given to different charitable purposes but have we given all we could? and at a time like this when there is so much need is it not up to us to give, and give, and then give? We cannot expect God's blessing to rest on us if we turn a deaf ear to this cry for help.

The merchants of the town have already helped this cause quite liberally but there are a great many others both in Didsbury and surrounding district whom it is impossible for me to see personally and it is to you, good people, that I make this appeal. Who will be the first to help in this good cause? Do not wait to see what your neighbor is going to give but bring or send in your own donation and you will have the consciousness of having done your duty, and I am sure that you will be blessed in the giving.

I hope that each one who reads this will take it as a personal appeal.

All donations sent to me, either in money or clothing, will be forwarded to the parties having this work in charge.

Those who have donated this week for the relief of the Belgians: A. G. Studer, H. W. Chambers, H. E. Osmond, G. B. Sexsmith, Mrs. and Mrs. J. S. Garner, C. L. Peterson, J. V. Berscht, W. G. Liesemer, J. M. Hysmith and The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. H. E. OSMOND

Nomination Day is Close

The ratepayers should not forget that Monday next, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock noon, nominations for Mayor, four Councillors, and three School Trustees will be taken. It is hoped that the ratepayers will realize that it is their duty to see that good men are nominated for these positions because there is important work to be considered by next year's Council and School Board. Nominations will take place in Wigglesworth hall.

Those who retire are Mayor Atkins, Councillors Osmond, Sinclair, Moyle and Stark; School Trustees, Dr. A. J. Weart, H. Reiber and J. V. Berscht.

Officers Elected

King Hiram Lodge No. 21, (A. F. & A. M.), held a regular meeting on Tuesday night and the following officers were elected: Wor. Master H. E. Osmond, Sen. Warden A. McInnes, Junior Warden J. R. Good, Secretary J. R. Nixon, Treasurer C. L. Peterson.

The installation of officers will take place on Monday, December 28th, and it is hoped to have everything ready for the dedication of the new lodge rooms by the Grand Master on Tuesday, December 29th.

Chapped Hands AND Cold Sores

Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, and the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures chafing, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ring-worm, etc., cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all drug stores and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.

Zam-Buk

TYPHOID is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERNLEY, CAL. PREPARED BY CUTLER LABORATORY, BERNLEY, CAL.

Why He Waited

Here is one that was told by Congressman James McAndrews of Illinois:

An office boy in the employ of a big city concern went on an errand that should have taken him 10 minutes to perform. It was nearly an hour before he got back.

"Look here, Jimmy," he heatedly remarked to the boss when the youngster finally blew into the office, "does it take you an hour to run down to the corner?"

"It did this time, Mr. Smith," frankly answered Jimmy. "A man dropped a quarter down a hole in the sidewalk."

"I see," sarcastically returned the boss. "I suppose it took you all this time to get it out?"

"Yes, sir," innocently replied Jimmy. "I had to wait until the man went away."

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

"Do you know where Johnny Locke lives, my little boy?" asked a gentle voiced old lady.

"He ain't home, but if you give me a penny I'll find him for you right now," replied the lad.

"All right, you're a nice little boy. Now, where is he?"

"Thanks—I'm him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

She was a widow, and had buried three husbands. 'Twas leap year, and she went to inspect the graves of the departed with the men who had paid her marked attention in years gone by. After contemplating them in mournful silence for a time she turned to her companion and sighed: "Shure, Pat, me ould love, ye might have been in that row now if ye had only had a little more courage."

Willie—Paw, what is the difference between a political job and an ordinary job?

Paw—You have to work hard to get a political job and you have to work hard to hold an ordinary job, my son.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

W. N. U. 1027

Killing Men by Machinery

Those who care about facts will find food for thought in the official reports of a recent naval victory (or disaster) in the North Sea. A submarine with a crew of eight or nine men attacks and sinks three cruisers carrying about 2,200 men. Of these latter some 1,400 are drowned. These men were not challenged to fight; they were not summoned to surrender; they were murdered wholesale while asleep in their bunks—cheaply, expeditiously, and with a minimum of risk to those who destroyed them. That is modern war. The affair described is discussed at great length by naval experts, who argue whether battleships are obsolete. The "victors" are lauded and decorated, and take their place in the world's news. Blackbeard would understand that victory and approve it, so would Attila, so would Nero, but we should like to see a board of naval strategists trying to explain these modern methods to Sir Philip Sidney or Nelson or Bayard. The modern world is more practical than chivalrous.—Collier's.

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

Boys in the Battle Line

The war between the North and the South was fought by real boys—drummer boys, boy privates, boy colonels and even boy generals. In the beginning of that struggle 40 per cent. of the enlistment were of youths under 21. At that time the regulations did not permit the enlistment of soldiers younger than 18. But before long the recruiting officers began to muster those who "looked old enough to serve," whether they were 15 or 16 or even youths. In the Union army a compilation of the enlistments shows that there were 25 boys, "soldiers," who were only ten years or younger; 225 who were not more than 12, 1,523 who were 15 or under, 84,401 who had not reached their 17th year, and 1,151,438 who were 18 or under! In all that grand army of the republic the soldiers who had enlisted at 21 or under outnumbered those who had passed their 22nd birthday 2,159,787 to 618,571.—Boston Globe.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landers, Squir, Pokemouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

Col. Henry Watterson, who has made a collection of unique personal advertisements, tells of a fencing of wits that once took place in a Berlin newspaper. One ad. read:

"The gentleman: who found a purse containing money and valuable papers, in the Blumenstrasse, is earnestly requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized."

The finder retorted with this: "The recognized gentleman who found a purse, containing money and valuable papers, begs that the loser will call at his house at the earliest convenient moment."—New York American.

Had No Power Over the Limbs

Locomotor Ataxia, Heart Trouble and Nervous Spells Yielded to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It would be easy to tell you how Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures locomotor ataxia and derangements of heart and nerves, and it may be more satisfactory to you to read this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D. 3, Sombra, Ont., writes: "Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanison, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Marie—I'm afraid you couldn't support me in the style to which I've been accustomed.

Harry—Well, styles are always changing, aren't they?

"Don't you enjoy getting next to nature?"

"Only in a general way," replied Mr. Growcher. "When some of the details of nature loom up such as a wasp or a hornet, I want to keep my distance."—Washington Star.

Mr. Crabb—They say Pavlova is coming here to kill the tango.
Mrs. Crabb—Well, she'll be too late. You just murdered it.—Exchange.

A New and Better Europe Coming

"Across the smoke and storm of European battlefields one can see great, dim structures, vast structures, of a new and better Europe and a new and better Christendom than we have even known before. We see emerging from the conflict—first, the great principle of the rights of nationalities; second, the great principle of the integrity of states and nations, their old unity and integrity restored; and we see the sanctions of international law so established that the most audacious power will not be anxious to challenge them. Millions of men are going to suffer and shed their blood in Europe in the next few weeks. No one can compute the tragedy of what is taking place. Let us make sure that that does not take place without a result which shall repay the suffering, which shall make our children look back and say, 'For all they suffered, they were right.'—Winston Churchill at Liverpool.

Mistress—Mary, I'll make the pudding myself today.

Cook—If ye do, mum, I'll have to quit.

Mistress—Why so, Mary?

Cook—The rules of our union don't allow us to work in a place where non-union labor is employed on any part of the work, mum.—Boston Transcript.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

No Reason Why They Should Suffer From Backaches and Headaches

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active, happy life, yet nine out of ten suffer, often in silence, from splitting headaches, torturing backaches, violent heart palpitation or some other of the many evils that follow anaemia, or bloodlessness.

That is why one sees so many women with pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs that the blood is out of order. All suffering women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich blood of health that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. There is no other medicine can supply this new, rich blood so speedily and so surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Through this medicine thousands of tired, suffering women have found new health and strength. Mrs. James Drost, Chipman, N.B., says: "For years I did not know what it was to be entirely free from headache or backache. My hands were cold and clammy all the time. It was difficult for me to get my work done, and to walk even a short distance would leave me completely worn out. My life was one of constant worry and I thought I would never be better. I was doctoring all the time but without a bit of benefit; and finally the doctor stopped giving me medicine as he said he could not help me. Do you wonder that I was in despair. My mother urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I said, 'what's the use, medicine can't help me.' However my husband got six boxes of the pills, and to please him I began to take them. By the time I had finished them I undoubtedly had improved and there was the signs of returning health in my cheeks and hands. My husband thought the improvement so great that he got another half dozen boxes, and before these were completed I was enjoying such good health as I had not had in years. In fact, I was a well woman, and have since enjoyed the best of health. I sincerely feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall always recommend them to all sick people."

You can get these pills at any medicine dealers, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lord Chief Justice Clerk Braxfield was a man of few words and strong business habits and consequently when he courted his second wife, he said to her: "Lizzie, I'm looking out for a wife, and I thought you just the person to suit me. Let me have your answer on or off tomorrow, and name about it."

The lady next day replied in the affirmative.

Shortly after the marriage Lord Braxfield's butler came to him to give up his situation because he could not bear her ladyship's continual scolding. "Man," Braxfield exclaimed, "ye've little to complain of; ye may be thankful ye're no married to her."

To Cure a Corn in One Night apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It is sure, safe and painless. Never fails, always cures. Insist on having the genuine "Putnam's."

"Mother," asked Tommy, "is it correct to say that you 'water the horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, my dear," said his mother. "Well, then," said Tommy, picking up a saucer. "I'm going to milk the cat."—Journal of Commerce.

"You are charged with permitting your automobile to stand unattended for over an hour," chanted the judge. "Well, I defy anybody to teach the darn thing to sit down," protested the prisoner before the court attendant dragged him away.—Buffalo Express.

"Feyther," said little Mickey, "wasn't it Patrick Harty that said, 'Let us have peace?'"

"Niver!" said old Mickey. "Nobody be th' name of Patrick Iver said anything like that."—Ladies' Home Journal.



METALLIC CARTRIDGES

For All Standard Firearms

IT must be a satisfaction to the individual rifle, pistol or revolver user to know that his preference for Remington-UMC Metallics is shared alike by professional experts, crack shots and sportsmen in all parts of the world.

So in ever increasing quantities Remington-UMC Metallics are made for every standard make and for every calibre in use—rifle, pistol and revolver.

Get them from the dealer who shows the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC—the Sign of the Sportsman's Headquarters.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Windsor, Ontario

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.
ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

PRESS FOR PIONEER CLAIMS

White Settlers of Prince Rupert's Land Prior to 1870 to Send Deputation to Ottawa

The executive committee of "The Pioneers of Rupert's Land, 1836-1870," decided to arrange to send a delegation of capable members, representing the classes of which the association is composed, to Ottawa, with full powers to effect the settlement of their claims on the Dominion under the terms of the concession of the North West by the British government to Canada.

Resolutions were introduced and passed to the following effect: "That the matter not being of a party character, this period of truce in party strife is considered very suitable for its settlement in the spirit of British justice." Moreover, this time of the great war in which the empire is engaged in fulfilling its treaty obligations is deemed fit and proper for the honorable discharge of this unsettled item of the inter-colonial understanding by which Rupert's Land became united to Canada.

"That, while the nation 'which to keep sacred its covenants, to maintain its pledged word, is willing to give up its treasures and to sacrifice the lives of the best and noblest of its children,' it is obviously an occasion upon which the 'treaty' rights of the pioneers should be fully recognized."

The committee confidently expects that the delegation now proposed will persuade the Dominion government to bring down a bill at the coming session of parliament in favor of the whites who were not benefited by Act 37 Victoria, Chapter 20, under which only a certain number of white settlers received due consideration. This act of justice merely requires an amendment in the time limit of the bill of 1874.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

There was a young fellow named Huges,
Inordinately fond of his vughes;
He came home quite late,
No supper he ate,
But went to bed in his shughes.

"D'ye ken Mac fell in the river on his way home last night?"

"You don't mean to say he was drowned?"

"Not drowned, mon, but badly flutted."—London Opinion.

Ethel—Oh, Jack, be careful tonight. Papa's brought home a bulldog.

Jack—That's all right. The dog used to belong to me and I got the deale: to sell him to your father.—Baltimore American.

Mary had an aeroplane
Its wings were white as snow;
But every time she wished to fly,
The plane refused to go.

EVERY NEURALGIC HEADACHE CURED! USE "NERVILINE"—IT WON'T FAIL

The Miraculous Healing Power of this Liniment is Unfailing RUB ON NERVILINE

There may be a thousand pains; yet, excepting sciatica, neuralgia is the worst. Most remedies are not strong enough or penetrating enough to relieve neuralgia. You know everything you have tried has failed to give even momentary relief, and you have decided that neuralgia must be borne forever.

Do not make this mistake—try NERVILINE. Apply it to the sore spot. Notice the glow that spreads deeper and wider as Nerviline's curative power is



Lessons Come Easier

If the child has a big, generous light to study by. The

Rayo

lamp saves eye strain. It is kerosene light at its best—clear, mellow, and unflickering.

The RAYO does not smoke or smell. It is easy to light, easy to clean, and easy to re-wick. The RAYO costs little, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Made in Canada



ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Windsor, Calgary, Regina, Montreal
Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa

The country had suffered grievously from drought, and a request had gone forth for public prayer in all the churches.

"O Lord," prayed the divine, "send us rain, not a heavy rain to flood our fields and wash away our fences, but a gentle drizzle-drozzle, drizzle-drozzle for about a week."

Isaacstein—Ah, yes, madam, here is von of our latest Paris creations.
Mrs. Chatterton—Paris? What are those perforations?
"Those are bullet holes."—Life.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY WEEK

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

STERLING "COMEDY"

— AND —

JOKER COMEDY

and a great two reel feature

"WAR"

and two other pictures which will be shown with the

"ANIMATED WEEKLY"

"LUCILLE LOVE"

will be shown next wednesday and Thursday

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME DAILY

SKATING GOODS

WINTER SPORTS AND INDOOR GAMES

Hysmith's Harness Store carry a full line of

**Sporting Goods, Skates, Skating
Boots, Hockey Sticks**

We are sole agents for

AUTOMOBILE SKATES

ounces lighter and stronger

Hysmith's Harness Store has a complete line of
Horse Blankets, Robes and Winter Needs

I invite you to look over my stock

J. M. HYSMITH

ASK FOR FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best



Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

COUPON
Write Name and Address plainly.
Don't forget to enclose Ten Cents
in stamps.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
NAME OF DEALER _____

BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully
chosen from the contributions of over two thousand
successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada.
Also Useful Notes on the various classes of good things
to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and
recommended by competent authority.

Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

If unable to Secure Five Roses Flour from your local dealer write
the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six
months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year.
Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

THE ratepayers at the annual meeting were evidently satisfied
at the financial statements given by the Council and School
Board, and when you come to size up the situation, as those present
at the meeting were able to do, the condition of the town financially
is a cause for congratulation in these hard times. It has meant
hard work for the two Boards to steer the ship of State through the
breakers this year but that they have been successful can hardly
be denied.

MAYOR Atkins has definitely decided to withdraw from the
Council after a service extending over a good many years, in
four of which he has held the highest office in town affairs, that of
Mayor. While we have not always been able to see eye to eye with
the Mayor's actions during his tenure of office the fact remains that
Mr. Atkins has given his best services and a lot of time to town
affairs, and during the years of his occupancy of the Mayor's chair
has had under his charge two big improvements, the erection of the
electric lighting system and the work of guiding the rebuilding of
the business portion of the town caused by the big fire. Yes, the
thanks of the ratepayers are due Mr. Atkins and we hereby extend
them.

W.C.T.U. Column

The Highest Patriotism

The prohibition movement is not
fanaticism. It is a movement to con-
serve American manhood and woman-
hood, to prevent crime and degener-
acy, and to save the nation from phy-
sical and moral ruin. It is not only
temperance and philanthropy, but
patriotism of the highest type.—
Youngstown Telegram.

London, Nov. 13.—The serious and
almost religious spirit in which Russia
is conducting the war is shown by the
official proclamation from Petrograd
that after Monday no wine or beer will
be sold either in shops, restaurants or
public houses. Spirits were previously
forbidden. Petrograd remains a dry
city until the war is over.

General Alderson, commanding the
Canadians at Salisbury Plain, gives
the following message to a London
journalist for publication:

"Please ask public to stop treating
Canadian soldiers or I must stop giving
them passes."

This is a sequel to certain unplea-
sant scenes in London streets one or
two of which ended in police courts —
Edmonton Journal.

Patent Medicine and Temperance

The bureau of chemistry at Wash-
ington, D.C., has found a list of pat-
ent medicines which are insufficiently
medicated to be classed as medicines,
but are well blended with alcohol, and
are therefore, classed as "compound
liquors." While they are sold as med-
icines, their chief element is the alco-
hol they contain, and for this reason
the manufacturers and dealers must
pay internal revenue on these "booze
medicines," even if they are sold by
druggists as medicine, for the law de-
mands revenue from all medicines
containing more alcohol than is neces-
sary to preserve the small amount of
medicine that they contain. These
patent medicine "bracers" do as much
harm in the home as beer would do.
In a quiet way they create an appetite
for strong drink. Beside the 258
booze patent medicines there are hun-
dreds of other kinds that are classed
as standards, many of which have al-
most as much alcohol in them as
whiskey. And the people consume
them, thinking that the stimulating
effect came from the medicine, when
it really comes from the alcohol. The
United States consumes over two and

one-half billion gallons of alcoholic
beverages. The 25,000,000 confirmed,
heavy and regular drinkers do not
consume all this liquor. The manu-
facturers and revenue collectors will
testify that a surprising per cent. of
the two and one-half billion gallons of
liquor is used in the patent medicine
product.

Thanks for Prompt Payment

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance
Co., the local company which was
formed here a few months ago received
a letter of thanks for their prompt
settlement of a claim against them for
fire loss this week. The letter was as
follows:

BRANT, ALTA., NOV. 23, '14

WESTERN MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE CO.,

Dear Sirs:—I beg to acknowledge
your cheque for \$717.64 being settle-
ment of my loss by fire and contract
under policy No. 1103 which occurred
on the morning of November 20th,
1914. Thanking you kindly for your
very prompt payment,

Yours gratefully,

MRS. ANNA KILE

Such a letter as the above needs no
comment on the way this Company is
doing business—it speaks for itself.

For Hair Health

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does
not improve the health of your
scalp and hair, we will pay for
what you use during the trial.

We could not so strongly endorse
Rexall "93" Hair Tonic and continue
to sell it to the same people if it did
not do all we claim. Should it not
prove entirely satisfactory our cus-
tomers would lose faith in us, we
would lose their patronage, and our
business would suffer.

If your hair is falling out or you
suffer any scalp trouble, we believe
Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do more
to eradicate the dandruff, give health
to the scalp, stimulate new hair
growth and prevent premature bald-
ness than any other human agency.

We want you to make us prove
this. We ask you to risk no money
whatever. Buy a bottle of Rexall
"93" Hair Tonic, use it according to
directions for thirty days; then if
you are not entirely satisfied, come
and tell us and we will promptly hand
back the money you paid us for it.

We won't ask you to sign any-
thing, nor even to bring the bottle
back. We won't obligate you in
any way. We will take your mere
word. Could anything be more fair?
Could we do anything more to prove
our belief in Rexall "93" Hair Tonic,
and our honesty of purpose in recom-
mending it to you?

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is as pleas-
ant to use as spring water and has
but a faint, pleasing odor. It comes
in two sizes of bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic
in this community only at our store:
H. W. CHAMBERS.

Didsbury The General Store Alberta
There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town
and city in the United States, Canada and
Great Britain. There is a different Rexall
Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—
each especially designed for the particular ill
for which it is recommended.
The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest
Drug Stores

Westerdale (Methodist Church) Mission

Services for Public Worship are held
every Sunday at the following times and
places:

WESTERDALE—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Sunday School, 12 noon.
Young Peoples Meeting, 8 p.m.
HARRISON SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every
Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
ARDMORE SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every
Sunday at 7.30 p.m.
Everybody Welcome
Pastor: ROBERT HOLLOWAY
Didsbury P. C.

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite

Coughs, Colds, Croup and
Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its cures over
a large part of the civilized world. It can
always be depended upon. It contains no
opium or other harmful drug and may be
given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.

Meets every Tuesday evening on or be-
fore full moon. A' visiting brethren
welcome.

J. A. MCGHEE, JOHN NIXON,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.

Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada
Block.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and
residence one block west of Union
Bank.

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120

Didsbury . . . Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may home-
stead a quarter section of available
Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan
or Alberta. The applicant must appear
in person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at the office of
any Local Agent of Dominion Lands
(not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-
ditions. A habitable house is required
in every case, except when residence is
performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3 per acre. Duties—Six months resi-
dence in each of six years from date of
homestead entry (including the time re-
quired to earn homestead patent) and 50
acres extra cultivation. The area of
cultivation is subject to reduction in case
of rough, scrubby or stony land after
report by Homestead Inspector on appli-
cation for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his
homestead right and cannot obtain a
pre-emption may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3 per
acre. Duties—Must reside six months
in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.
—37085.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I was thinking," said Mrs. Dunbar, "that if you would like to come home with me, I could give you an old skirt which I have ceased to wear. It is very handsome—it is dark blue silk. It was given to me—oh! by no matter who. Anyhow, I can let you have it."

Kate's eyes sparkled. A skirt of dark blue silk! Blue silk! Kate Jessop in blue silk! Her voice fairly faltered. Her dislike for Mrs. Dunbar vanished on the spot. She said—

"I am sure, ma'am, I'm greatly obliged. But I don't know why you should be giving of your clothes to anyone like me."

"Well, come to my house, and I'll tell you why."

Kate made no reply to this except immediately to turn in the direction of Mrs. Dunbar's house. Even in a place like Chesney street there are houses, and houses. There were some better furnished, better set out than others; and the one in which Mrs. Dunbar lived was quite the best house in the whole respectable street. She took a latch-key out of her pocket, opened the door, and motioned to the girl to follow her. Kate, in some wonder, walked upstairs. They entered a room on the first floor; it was comfortably, even handsomely furnished. Beyond it was a bedroom, of which Kate just caught a glimpse. Mrs. Dunbar told the girl to seat herself. She rang the bell, and a servant appeared.

"Send up my supper," she said.

The servant shut the door, after muttering something, and Mrs. Dunbar retired into her bedroom. When she came out, minus her coat and toque, having brushed back her dyed hair, she looked altogether more respectable than she had done while out of doors. The sitting room door was opened, and the servant—who nodded to Kate, being an acquaintance of hers—put a tray on the table. It contained cheese and bread and butter, and a large jug of stout.

"It is a very simple meal, you see," said Mrs. Dunbar, "but if you care to share it with me, I'm sure you are heartily welcome. Bring up another plate and knife and glass, Susan."

Susan very sulkily obeyed. She didn't want to wait on anyone like Kate Jessop—it was bad enough to wait on Mrs. Dunbar—but Mrs. Dunbar made it worth her while, as she did with every one with whom she came in contact.

While the two were eating, neither spoke much. Kate was wondering why this woman, who lived in what she styled "most 'handsome' rooms," should want to speak to her—why she should offer her a blue silk dress. But she waited in silence for the moment. Presently the supper came to an end. Mrs. Dunbar herself put the tray outside the door, and then she turned to Kate.

"I will show you the dress," she said, "before we go any further."

This was what Kate, of all things, longed to see. She thought of her young man, and how she would absolutely take him by storm on the following Sunday. Mrs. Dunbar appeared, trailing the rich silk after her; she tossed it on the table.

"This is yours," she said, "if you answer a few questions, and if you do what I want."

"Well, ma'am, I'll do what I can, but I don't know what you want. I didn't know that I was, as it were, to buy the silk."

"I may as well tell you, my good girl, that Mrs. Florence Dunbar does nothing for nothing. Now, then, what I want to ask you is this. I happened to hear, by accident, I can't exactly tell you how—but I did hear, that you spent a year of your life at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill."

"Oh! That 'appy year!" said Kate. "Indeed, ma'am, I did. I'm not ashamed to own it. I was 'appy—'appy—ma'am!"

"No doubt you knew the young lady?"

"Knew Miss Barbara! In course I know her! Ain't she the very darlin' of my heart, though she is so taken up with those people she's done to in Vauxhall Bridge Road, and won't have nothing to say to me. But when she came to town first, it was all Kate—Kate Jessop—and what Kate could do for her; and if you'll believe me, ma'am, I'd taken a room, and we was to live and sleep there together, and Barbara, or Miss Barbara, as I should call her, was to go with me to Ferris's shop in the daytime."

"Oh! Ferris's shop?"

"Yes."

"Well, it doesn't much matter. She didn't go to Ferris's shop, did she?"

"No, ma'am. She was prevented by Mrs. Russell—a very cross, disagreeable woman to me, although she's took a wonderful fancy to little Barbara."

"Well, all I can tell you is this, Kate. If you can find Barbara—or Miss Chance—and will manage that she and I meet, I will give you this dress, and a whole sovereign for yourself. It doesn't matter where or how I see her. I want to speak to her—I have a reason entirely for her good. I can't tell you any more. I would not hurt one hair of her head, but see her, and speak to her, I must. If you will manage this for me, Kate, I will give you what I said: the blue silk dress and a whole sovereign."

"I might have known the minute I

"Oh, ma'am. Nothing could be easier—of course, I can find her."

"Well, see about it, you know my address. You have but to come and tell me where I can see her. I could meet her in the upper part of Vauxhall Bridge Road as well as anywhere else. Mrs. Russell is not likely to come in that direction. I only want to speak to her for a few minutes, and your reward is waiting. Think what you can buy with your sovereign! You can buy gloves and boots and a nice little hat to wear with the blue silk dress. You have got a very neat figure, my girl, and when dressed up stylishly, there's no saying where you may land."

"I'll find Miss Barbara easy enough, ma'am. There's no difficulty in that," was Kate's remark.

Mrs. Dunbar, having got what she required out of Kate Jessop, finally arranged to meet her at the upper part of Vauxhall Bridge Road in the neighborhood of the bridge, and not very far from the Tate Gallery, in a couple of days' time. The thing was to be done quietly and on the sly; nothing was to be said to Barbara with regard to her meeting anyone. Kate was to make bold to call on Barbara if she could not manage to see her out of doors; and she was to ask her if she would not go with her to the Tate Gallery and show her some of the fine pictures. For Kate confessed that she had an inward passion for pictures, although she did not understand anything at all about them. Mrs. Dunbar interrupted her conversation.

"Get the girl how you like," she said. "The Tate Gallery, is a good idea; I shall be in one of the rooms when you bring her in, but see that it is not later than Saturday next. Can you get away on Saturday? This is Wednesday; I cannot do without seeing her longer than that."

Kate thought how lovely it would be to have a dark blue rich silk dress to wear on Sunday when she went on the top of a motor bus with her young man; she was, in reality, anxious to please Mrs. Dunbar, and could not for a moment imagine that the woman would do any serious hurt to dear little Miss Barbara. She said, therefore, that as far as she could tell, she would certainly bring Barbara to the Tate Gallery on Saturday at four o'clock; that she could not get away earlier, but that at four she could certainly be there.

"All you have to do is to bring her there. When we meet, leave her alone with me, off away, at once, you understand?" said Mrs. Dunbar.

"Yes, but what about my dress?" said Kate.

"If you call to see me in the evening, you will have the dress and the sovereign. Whatever I may be, I am a woman of my word. I am well off, and can help you in many ways."

"Indeed, ma'am, you seem very well off," said Kate; and she went away in high spirits, little thinking of the harm she was about to do to her little lady. All night she lay awake, wondering how she could get at Barbara. Of course, she had not the least idea that Miss Barbara Chance had left Vauxhall Bridge Road, and was now staying with Mr. Sunningley in Dean's Yard. None of these happenings had reached her ears. All she knew was that Barbara, when last she heard of her, was there, helping to teach Dan his lessons, and reading aloud to a cranky old lady instead of earning her living in the lively fashion in which Kate earned hers, in Ferris's shop. Ferris had not given over his keen desire to know more about Barbara; he often spoke to Kate about her, and the very next day, when she arrived at the shop, he asked her if there was any chance of her pretty little friend coming to take up her abode as one of the waitresses in his refreshment rooms. Kate said she didn't think there was. Whereupon, he looked fixedly at her and said—

"I wish you'd get her to come to my shop; if you do, I'll give you a sovereign."

"Dear, dear," said Kate under her breath, "if this sort of thing goes on for long, I shall become quite a rich young woman, and every penny of it I'll want when Paul and me sets up business together."

Paul was a steady young man, and devoted to Kate Jessop. He was a tobacconist, and meant, when he married, to set up a little shop of his own. The happy day would certainly come nearer when the dark blue silk dress was obtained and the two sovereigns earned! Kate's heart beat very fast.

"I'll do my best—I will, indeed, sir," she said.

"Well, see you do, my girl, else it's out of here you go. You must get that girl in the shop—I want her, and that's all about it."

Ferris looked as disreputable as a man could look while he uttered these words, and Kate had a momentary qualm of discomfort. She had not this qualm with regard to Mrs. Dunbar, but she had with regard to Ferris. Could he possibly injure her sweet little Miss Barbara? she thought. Even for a sovereign, that kind of thing was not worth risking! But the days were flying by; Saturday would be upon them in no time. Accordingly, when her work was finished on that evening, she went to Vauxhall Bridge Road, and loitered about, talking to the several lads she knew, and to some of the girls also, closely watching the door of number 124b. Nobody the least like Barbara appeared; but at last, to her intense pleasure, Mrs. Russell, as Kate expressed it, "richly attired," stepped out of her hall door, went down the steps, and walked in the direction of the shops. Luckily for Kate, and unluckily for Barbara, Mrs. Russell did not see the former, but walked quickly away, for she was in a hurry. She was feeling very sad indeed at having lost her little Miss Barbara, but at the same time she was a woman full of commonsense, and did not think, for an instant, of preventing Miss Barbara from accepting so fine an offer.

"I might have known the minute I

looked at her, that she was a 'real lady,'" thought the good woman.

"And now, it has turned out to be so, and she is living in real comfort in Dean's Yard. But for me—if she had got into Chesney street—if that awful Kate Jessop had got hold of her, where would the little darling be now! Oh, God is good to the shorn lamb, and that I am certain of."

Kate, as soon as Mrs. Russell was quite out of sight, rang the area bell. In a minute Hannah appeared. Hannah was an excellent servant, but she had not the airs of her mistress. Kate said in an eager voice—

"May I come down and speak to you for a minute, Hannah?"

"I can't delay—I have a lot to do; Miss Octavia Henslowe is very ill. The doctor has been to see her, and Miss Lavinia is so cross, there's no bearing with her. Say your say, Kate Jessop, and then be off."

"It was Miss Barbara I wanted to speak to."

"Miss Barbara!" said Hannah.

"Sakes alive! You won't see Miss Barbara here."

"What?" said Kate.

"Haven't you heard?"

"I have heard nothing."

"Well, then, I am not going to tell you, so don't suppose it."

"You are not going to tell me? Oh! Please do, do, Hannah. You know she was always so fond of me—it was me she turned to when she came to London. Oh! Hannah, do be kind."

"I will be kind to her first, dear little lady. She has been taken away from here by a gentleman who has adopted her, and who is, I believe, a relation of hers—an old gentleman—very grand and aristocratic looking. He had a carriage to meet her, and I am not going to tell you where she lives now, but that she lives in real comfort is the truth, and that's all you will get out of me, Kate Jessop. Good-night, I must be off. Miss Octavia is in a shocking state."

"But why? What is the matter?"

"It is because Miss Barbara has not been allowed to come to read to her today. The poor lady set her mind on her—she loves her like anything, but for some reason—a woman following her or something of that sort, she has been forbidden to come to Vauxhall Bridge Road for at least a week. I am not going to tell you where she is. I could if I liked, but could isn't would, and now you know where you are. So be off with you, Kate Jessop."

Kate, in intense disappointment, went straight back to Chesney street. A minute later she was in Mrs. Dunbar's room, and had told her what she had discovered: Miss Barbara Chance had left Vauxhall Bridge Road; she had left because somebody had followed her in the street, and she was not going there for a week. Where she was living was not told to Kate, so Kate could not tell it to Mrs. Dunbar; but at the end of the week Miss Barbara would be allowed to go back.

"But there's no good making arrangements for Saturday, ma'am," said Kate; "for I can't see her, try as I may, for a week. When the week is up, I will do my best to see her, and then I will come and tell you."

(To Be Continued)

small country. Here was a demand made upon her by a great military power who could put five or six men in the field for every one she could; and that power supported by the greatest military power in the world. How did Serbia behave? It is not what happens to you in life that matters; it is the way in which you face it. (Cheers.) And Serbia faced the situation with dignity. (Loud cheers.) She said to Austria: 'If any officers of mine have been guilty and are proved to be guilty I will dismiss them.' Austria said, 'That is not good enough for me.' (Laughter.) It was not guilt she was after, but capacity. (Laughter.)

"Then came Russia's turn. Russia has a special regard for Serbia. She has a special interest in Serbia. Russians have shed their blood for Serbian independence many a time. Serbia is a member of her family, and she cannot see Serbia maltreated. Austria knew that. Germany knew that, and Germany turned round to Russia and said: 'Here, I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded whilst Austria is strangling to death your little brother.'

"What answer did the Russian Slav give? He gave the only answer that becomes a man. He turned to Austria and said: 'You lay hands on that little fellow and I will tear your ramshackle empire limb from limb. And he is doing it. (Great cheering.)

"That is the story of the little nations. The world owes much to little nations and to little men. This theory of bigness—you must have a big empire, and a big nation and a big man—well, long legs have their advantage in a retreat. Frederick the Great chose his warriors for their height, and that tradition has become a policy. In Germany, Germany applied that ideal to nations. She will only allow six feet two nations to stand in the ranks. (Laughter.)

"But all the world owes much to the little five feet five nations. The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great empire. The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom."

"Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which He carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith, and if we had stood by when two little nations were being crushed and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism our shame would have rung down the everlasting ages."

"But Germany insists that this is an attack by a low civilization upon a higher. Well, as a matter of fact the attack was begun by the civilization which calls itself the higher one. Now, I am no apologist for Russia. She has perpetrated deeds of which I have no doubt her best sons are ashamed. But what empire has not? And Germany is the last empire to point the finger of reproach at Russia. But Russia has made sacrifices for freedom—great sacrifices. You remember the cry of Bulgaria when she was torn by the most insensate tyranny that Europe has ever seen. Who listened to the cry? The only answer of the higher civilization was that the liberty of Bulgarian peasants was not worth the life of a single Pomeranian soldier. But the rude 'barbarians' of the North, they sent their sons by the thousands to die for Bulgarian freedom."

"What about England? You go to Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and France, and all these lands, gentlemen, would point out to you places where the sons of Britain have died for the freedom of these countries. (Cheers.) France has made sacrifices for the freedom of other lands than her own. Can you name a single country in the world for the freedom of which the modern Prussian has ever sacrificed a single life? The test of our faith, the highest standard of civilization is the readiness to sacrifice for others."

"I would not say a word about the German people to disparage them. They are a great people; they have great qualities of head, of hand, and of heart. I believe, in spite of recent events, there is as great a store of kindness in the German peasant as in any peasant in the world, but he has been drilled into a false idea of civilization, efficiency, capability. But it is a hard civilization; it is a selfish civilization; it is a material civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Britain at the present moment. They say so. 'France,' they say, 'we can understand. She is out for vengeance, she is out for territory—Alsace-Lorraine. Russia, she is fighting for mastery; she wants Galicia.'

"They can understand vengeance, they can understand you fighting for greed of territory; they cannot understand a great empire pledging its resources, pledging its might, pledging the lives of its children, pledging its very existence to protect a little nation that seeks for its defence. God made man in his own image, high of purpose, in the region of the spirit. German civilization would recreate him in the image of a Diesel machine—precise, accurate, powerful, with no room for the soul to operate. That is the higher civilization."

"What is their demand? Have you read the Kaiser's speeches? If you have not a copy, I advise you to buy it—(laughter)—and you won't have any more of the same sort again. They are full of the clatter and bluster of German militarism—the mailed fist, the shining armour. Poor old mailed fist—its knuckles are getting a little bruised. Poor shining armour—the shine is being knocked out of it."

"It was a difficult situation for a

"But there is the same swagger and boastfulness running through the whole of the speeches. You saw that remarkable speech which appeared in the British Weekly this week. It is a very remarkable product, as an illustration of the spirit we have got to fight. It is his speech to his soldiers on the way to the front."

"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me, on me as German emperor the Spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword, and His viceregent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers."

There has been nothing like it since the days of Mohammed. Lunacy is always distressing, but sometimes it is dangerous, and when you get it manifested in the head of the state, and it has become the policy of a great empire, it is about time that it should be ruthlessly put away. I do not believe he meant all these speeches, it was simply the martial straddle which he had acquired."

"But there were men around him who meant every word of it. This was their religion. 'Treaties—they tangle the feet of Germany in her advance; cut them with the sword. Little nations—they hinder the advance of Germany; trample them in the mire under the German heel. The Russian Slav—he challenges the supremacy of Germany in Europe; hurl your legions at him and massacre him. Britain—he is a constant menace to the predominance of Germany in the world; wrest the Trident out of his hand."

"More than that, the new philosophy of Germany is to destroy Christianity—sickly sentimentalism about sacrifice for others, poor pap for German mouths. We will have the new diet, we will force it on the world. It will be made in Germany—a diet of blood and iron. What remains? Treaties have gone, liberty gone; what is left? Germany! Germany is left—Deutschland Uber Alles!"

"That is what we are fighting—that claim of the predominance of a civilization, a material one, a hard one, a civilization which at once rules and enslaves the world. Liberty goes, democracy vanishes, and unless Britain comes to the rescue with her sons, it will be a dark day for humanity!"

"Have you followed the Prussian Junker and his doings? We are not fighting the Germans. The German people are just as much under the heel of this Prussian military caste, and more so, thank God, than any other nation in Europe. It will be a day of rejoicing for the German peasant and artisan and trader when the military caste is broken. You know their pretensions. They give themselves the airs of demi-gods, walking the pavements, civilians and their wives swept into the gutter. They have no right to stand in the way of a great Prussian soldier. Men, women, nations, have all got to go. This is all he has got to say: 'We are in a hurry.' This is the answer he gave to Belgium: 'Rapidly of action is Germany's greatest asset,' which means 'I am in a hurry; clear out of my way.' You know the type of motorist, the terror of the road, with a 60 h.p. car, who thinks the roads were made for him. Anybody who impedes the action of his car by a single mile is knocked down."

"The Prussian Junker is the road-jog of Europe. Small nationalities in his way are fung to the roadside, bleeding and broken; women and children thrust under the wheel of his cruel car. Britain ordered out of his road. All I can say is this. If the old British spirit is alive in British hearts, that bully will be torn from his seat. We are here to win. It would be the greatest catastrophe that had befallen democracy since the days of the Holy Alliance, and its ascendancy."

(To Be Continued)

ROAD HOGS OF EUROPE

THE LITTLE NATIONS DEFENDED

Stirring Speech Delivered by Mr.

Lloyd George in Queen's Hall

(Continued From Last Week)

"What were the Austrian demands? Serbia sympathized with her fellow-countrymen in Bosnia. That was one of her crimes. She must do so no more. Her newspapers were saying nasty things about Austria. They must do so no longer. That is the Austrian spirit. You had it in Zabor. How dare you criticize a Prussian official, and if you laugh it is a capital offence. (Laughter.) The colonel threatened to shoot them if they repeated it. Serbian newspapers must not criticize Austria. I wonder what would have happened had we taken the same line about German newspapers."

"Serbia said: 'Very well, we will give orders to the newspapers that they must not criticize Austria in future, neither Austria nor Hungary, nor anything that is theirs.' (Laughter.) Who can doubt the valour of Serbia when she undertook to tackle her newspaper editors? (Laughter.) She promised not to sympathize with Bosnia, promised to write no critical articles about Austria. She would have no public meetings at which anything unkind was said about Austria."

"That was not enough. Serbia must dismiss from her army officers whom Austria should subsequently name. But these officers had just emerged from a war where they were adding lustre to the Serbian arms—gallant, brave, efficient. (Cheers.) I wonder whether it was their guilt or their efficiency that prompted Austria's action. But mark, the officers were not named; Serbia was to undertake an advance to dismiss them from the army, the names to be sent on subsequently."

"Can you name a country in the world that would have stood that? Supposing Austria or Germany had issued an ultimatum of that kind to this country: 'You must dismiss from your army and from your navy all those officers whom we shall subsequently name!' Well, I think I could name them now. Lord Kitchener—(cheers)—would go. Sir John French—(cheers)—would be sent about his business. (Laughter.) General Smith-Dorrien—(cheers)—would be no more, and I am sure that Sir John Jellicoe—(cheers)—would go. (Laughter.) And there was another gallant old warrior who would go—Lord Roberts. (Cheers.)

"It was a difficult situation for a

"But there is the same swagger and boastfulness running through the whole of the speeches. You saw that remarkable speech which appeared in the British Weekly this week. It is a very remarkable product, as an illustration of the spirit we have got to fight. It is his speech to his soldiers on the way to the front."

"Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me, on me as German emperor the Spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword, and His viceregent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers."

There has been nothing like it since the days of Mohammed. Lunacy is always distressing, but sometimes it is dangerous, and when you get it manifested in the head of the state, and it has become the policy of a great empire, it is about time that it should be ruthlessly put away. I do not believe he meant all these speeches, it was simply the martial straddle which he had acquired."

"But there were men around him who meant every word of it. This was their religion. 'Treaties—they tangle the feet of Germany in her advance; cut them with the sword. Little nations—they hinder the advance of Germany; trample them in the mire under the German heel. The Russian Slav—he challenges the supremacy of Germany in Europe; hurl your legions at him and massacre him. Britain—he is a constant menace to the predominance of Germany in the world; wrest the Trident out of his hand."

"More than that, the new philosophy of Germany is to destroy Christianity—sickly sentimentalism about sacrifice for others, poor pap for German mouths. We will have the new diet, we will force it on the world. It will be made in Germany—a diet of blood and iron. What remains? Treaties have gone, liberty gone; what is left? Germany! Germany is left—Deutschland Uber Alles!"

"That is what we are fighting—that claim of the predominance of a civilization, a material one, a hard one, a civilization which at once rules and enslaves the world. Liberty goes, democracy vanishes, and unless Britain comes to the rescue with her sons, it will be a dark day for humanity!"

"Have you followed the Prussian Junker and his doings? We are not fighting the Germans. The German people are just as much under the heel of this Prussian military caste, and more so, thank God, than any other nation in Europe. It will be a day of rejoicing for the German peasant and artisan and trader when the military caste is broken. You know their pretensions. They give themselves the airs of demi-gods, walking the pavements, civilians and their wives swept into the gutter. They have no right to stand in the way of a great Prussian soldier. Men, women, nations, have all got to go. This is all he has got to say: 'We are in a hurry.' This is the answer he gave to Belgium: 'Rapidly of action is Germany's greatest asset,' which means 'I am in a hurry; clear out of my way.' You know the type of motorist, the terror of the road, with a 60 h.p. car, who thinks the roads were made for him. Anybody who impedes the action of his car by a single mile is knocked down."

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(To Be Continued)

British Losses in the War

The official report of British killed, wounded, and missing in the three weeks from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8, including the battle of the Marne, numbers 13,541. Lloyd's chronology of the war on Sept. 10 reported British losses of 18,000 up to that date. Up till October 8th, then, the losses of Gen. Crench's men totalled over 31,000. The British loss at Waterloo was 22,000, the federal loss at Gettysburg 17,000, the French at Solferino lost 15,000, at Moscow 23,000, at Merango 7,000, at Austerlitz 12,000 and at Bautzen 28,000. General French did "safer" fighting than the Germans, husbanding his small retreating army, estimated at not much over 100,000 men, in the daily battles on the route to Paris, and even they could not have lost so much as the Germans they assailed in the victorious flank movement at the Marne, "et, in only two great decisive battles of the nineteenth century, Gravelotte and Leipsic, where the Germans lost 35,000 and 47,000 respectively, were the casualties greater to the victors than those suffered by the British in their continuous day-to-day fighting on French soil. In but three—Leipsic, Moscow, and Sedan—did the casualties of the vanquished amount to over 30,000."

But the British expeditionary force formed by far the smallest of the armies engaged in the first great battle of this war. The movement along the well articulated roads were so rapid that a campaign was concentrated in one long battle, with more than a million on a side. The deaths in the whole Crimean war, in which the armies of England, France, Turkey and Russia were engaged, totalled 95,000. It is only with the losses of wars in the gross that the casualties of the action culminating at the Marne can be compared.—New York Times.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Wind and Dust, quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Stinging, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 15c. For Sale at the Eye Free Press Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

GERMAN SPY TELLS OF HIS SECRET WORK IN SCOTLAND

SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE MAINTAINED BY KAISER

Story of a Confessed Spy who was Employed in the British Isles to Secure Inside Information in Furtherance of German Plans Against Britain

In view of the reported discovery in Scotland of a practically unused building, owned by Germans, on magnificent concrete foundations in a position from which big guns could command the Forth bridge, striking interest attaches to a warning to the British authorities given by Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, a confessed spy, in a book which was in the press before the war broke out.

"The Firth of Forth Bridge," he says, "constitutes a grave danger to the Rosyth Royal naval base. For this reason, its location between Rosyth and the sea is a decided menace. In the event of hostilities, in fact before the outbreak of war, it is no ways impossible to blow up the Firth of Forth bridge and bottle all war vessels concentrated at the Rosyth base. They could thus be bottled up for several days powerless, while a foreign fleet swept at the Scottish coasts. The British foreign office will understand what I mean by this: Look to the middle island. I found it to be partly intervened with soft, soapy Neils, making natural ruts and cavities that were ideal for the placing of explosives. I learned also that along the Edinburgh approach to the Firth of Forth bridge were two pieces of ground and houses entirely owned by Germans although the deeds stood in Scottish names. Moreover, little fishing hamlets on either side of the bridge harbored more than one supposed Swedish fisherman but who in reality had his name still on the German naval register. In the event of trouble these men, using explosives stored in the two houses in question, could have blown the middle island to atoms."

"Dr. Graves," it must be explained, is an assumed name. The writer states that he is a member of a well-known European family (not German, it would appear), and that he had been disowned by them as the outcome of a violent family quarrel. He entered the service of the German war office in the expectation that through the influence of a powerful patron his family possessions would be restored to him. He executed secret commissions, he states, at Port Arthur before the Russo-Japanese war, in the Balkans, in France and in Great Britain, and his strongly circumstantial account of the workings of the German intelligence department is of absorbing interest, and to the lay mind seems almost sufficiently powerful to carry conviction. Its historical value, however, would be foolish for the layman to attempt to assess.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is concerned with the famous "Agadir incident" of 1911. On that occasion Europe was brought to the verge of war and the German war party exerted every effort to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations with France. The German warship Panther entered the Agadir harbor, but was withdrawn by the captain after he had received an ultimatum from French and British warships. Dr. Graves states that he himself was despatched by the Kaiser with a secret verbal message to the captain of the Panther who was instructed on no account to use force, even though he might receive contrary official instructions. The incident, according to Dr. Graves, was deliberately brought about by the German Emperor, as a means of determining how closely Britain was willing to stand by France in the event of trouble. "It took a master stroke to bring the situation up to the point of war," says the author, "for it was a dangerous business, with all Germany roaring for war—and then avert war when England and France were on the verge of it. The results were before him. By creating the situation, he knew that he had two powerful enemies opposed to him. Good! What he would do now would be to try to take one nation and secretly ally himself with it, leaving the other out in the cold. Then began the intrigues which planned the isolation of France."

Of the belief which prevailed among some pacifists before the outbreak of war that German Socialism would prove powerful enough to prevent a European armageddon, Dr. Graves says, "To a close student these assertions are absolutely wrong. Teutonic Germanic races have ever been given to deeply analytical, philosophical studies, criticising and dissecting the policies of their rulers. But underlying you will find a deeply practical sense and appreciation of material benefits. The German Socialist is in fact a practical dreamer, quite in contrast to his mercurial, effervescent Latin prototype."

Dr. Graves believes the German secret service to be the most efficient in the world. Next comes France and Russia and then Britain, which has only entered seriously into secret service work on the continent of Europe during the past few years, but during that period has made great progress.

He claims that in addition to the fleet of Zeppelins and other airships the possession of which Germany has acknowledged, others the nature of whose construction has been kept a strict secret are also in reserve. These have never been used in the general manoeuvres. In these ships the Germans "have overcome the condition of bulk and heaviness of structure by

their government chemists devising the formula of a material that is lighter than aluminum yet which possesses all that metal's density and which has the flexibility of steel. Airships not among the twelve Germany admits officially are made of this material. Its formula is a government secret and England or France would give thousands of dollars to possess it.

"The objection of the inflammability of the lifting power has also been overcome. The power of the ordinary hydrogen gas in all its various forms has been multiplied threefold by a new government chemical laboratory. This gas has also the enormous advantage of being absolutely non-inflammable."

Dr. Graves expresses the opinion that aeroplanes cannot prove successful in attacks upon Zeppelins, because the Zeppelins can rise to a much greater height. "They don't have to aim. They simply dump overboard some of the new explosive of the German government, these new chemicals having the property of setting on fire anything that they hit. They are simply throwing something at the city of London. And remember that whenever one of the new German explosives strikes, conflagration begins."

The "Japanese peril," Dr. Graves states, is a bogey deliberately manufactured by the German government "to keep America's hands full in the event of the coming European war. It is all bluff, and occasionally Japan must be rewarded for keeping up the bluff. Let me emphasize, with all due knowledge of the alarmists' fears that the United States need never fear the 'Yellow Peril' as long as she does not antagonize the dominant powers of Europe."

The information as to the danger which Dr. Graves said threatened the Forth Bridge, was given "in return for England's fair treatment of me during my trial." Of the events which preceded his arrest he says:

"Going via March, I arrived in Edinburgh and put up at the old Bedford Hotel on Prince's street, a quiet select Scottish hostelry. I registered under my quasi-correct name of A. K. Graves, M.D., Turo, Australia. My 'stunt' was to convey the impression of being an Australian physician taking additional post-graduate courses at the famous Scottish seat of medical learning. After a few days' residence at the Bedford, I installed myself in private quarters at a Mrs. Macleod's, 23 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh. The ordinary expense provided for my residential quarters was \$75 a week. This, of course, did not include 'extras' such as entertaining, motors, etc."

"For the first fortnight I quietly took my bearings, creating a suggestion that I was a semi-invalid. Having by this time familiarized myself with Edinburgh and surroundings, I made frequent trips to the Firth of Forth, upon which was located the Rosyth base. Now across the Firth there is a long bridge. It is between the Rosyth base and the North Sea. Warships going to and from the naval station pass under it. But more about this bridge later—something for the benefit of the English admiralty."

"Gradually I worked myself into the confidence of one of the bridge keepers. I shall not give the man's name, for to do so would be to injure him, and quite unwillingly he gave me facilities for studying the naval base and furnished me with scraps of information that I wanted to know. For this he received no money and he was not a traitor to his country. Through the little acquaintance I struck up with him I was able to make a thorough study of the bridge and its structure—a strategic point, the bridge. Also, through the offices of my good friend the keeper, I was introduced to some of his 'pais' in the waterguard. Because of my intimate knowledge of Bobbie Burns, Walter Scott, and—ahem—Scottish proclivity for a drop of whisky, they accepted me as a half Scotchman."

"From the waterguard I obtained more definite information regarding the Rosyth base. So much for the topographical knowledge which could only be obtained through personal contact with men who actually knew every inch of the ground. The charts back in Berlin could not give me that exact information. The higher scientific data of the fortifications and the base, I obtained by social intercourse with high placed officials—officers and engineers at Rosyth—whom I entertained at various times."

"The schooling I had received in the silhouettes presently came in handy. One night my friend, the bridge tender, learned that the fleet was getting up steam. Accordingly, I stood on the bridge that night and waited. At five o'clock in the morning a gray, rainy foggy morning, through which the ships moved almost ghost-like, I made out sixteen war vessels. From their silhouettes, I knew them to be dreadnoughts, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. At once I fled a cable by way of Brussels informing the Intelligence Department of the German navy that an English fleet sixteen strong had put to sea. Subsequently I learned that in describing the sixteen ships I had made only one mistake."

The Royal Horse Artillery

Charged Through an Avalanche of Destruction

A thrilling story is told of the gallantry of the Royal Horse Artillery and the destruction of one of the big German guns during the fighting on the River Aisne.

The Germans were moving one of their biggest guns, drawn by a team of 40 odd horses, behind a range of hills. They had to pass a gap, which exposed them to view. The movement of the guns was screened by a body of Hussars, but something went amiss with the cavalry at the critical moment, and our gunners catching sight of the movement, promptly made up their minds to have a go. The great artillery duel was raging at the full, shells were falling like hail.

There was a sudden slatter of wheels, and out into the open rushed a battery of horse artillery. The war horses, driven at headlong speed, thundered over the uneven ground at racing pace.

The gun carriages, almost lifted from the ground by the headlong rush, bounced over the broken surface, while guns were trained on them from every angle while shells were bursting round them.

Still the gunners rode bravely on through that avalanche of destruction—it was Britain at her best.

They reached the angle they had raced for, and the guns slipped into action as though it were a trial day at the Curragh camp.

The big gun of the enemy, with its long train of horses, came from behind the screen of hills to cross the second gap, flanked by a squad of cavalry.

Then the field artillery spoke, its deep-toned growling scarcely heard amidst the deafening thunder that was shaking the whole battle front like the booming of breakers on cliff-crowned coasts. Shell followed shell with lightning speed and deadly accuracy, the little band of British gunners slipping round their guns with cat-like activity and coolness.

The squad of cavalry in the gap felt the iron hail, and men and horses went down in tangled heaps. The enemy tried vainly to rush the big gun across the miry ground to the safety of the hills ahead. The horses went down and the men with them; then, like hammers on an anvil, the shells fell upon the long grey gun that Krupp had built for the siege of Paris, until it lay a useless mass of steel!

Acre of Wheat for Empire

Patriotic Suggestion by Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Acting on the suggestion from one of the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the central organization is making a unique patriotic appeal to the farmers of this province. The appeal is that each grain grower will set apart one acre of land to sow with wheat next spring the proceeds from which will be given to the Patriotic fund. The central organization has adopted this plan as it appeals to them as a fair one, in which all the farmers, whether they had a poor crop this year or not, may take part.

As the association has 850 locals, it is anticipated that the acreage under cultivation for patriotic purposes will be 50,000 acres and the crop, at an average of 12 bushels per acre, as this year, would mean 600,000 bushels of grain or almost an equal amount of money. Truly a princely offering from the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Ross Rifles Ordered

Factory at Quebec Working Night and Day and Sundays

For the first time the Ross rifle factory has started Sunday work, besides working night and day week days to get ahead with the contract for a hundred thousand rifles which it has just received from the British government, and which calls for complete delivery in the space of a year. There are now about 800 employees at the factory and this number will be gradually increased until there are practically double that number, which will be shortly after the new year. The rifle demanded by the imperial authorities is the same as issued to the Canadian contingent. Extensive additions are being made to the factory.

England Will Not Forget

India may be assured that Great Britain will never forget. The ambition of British rule in India has always been to secure the well-being of its people. There have been blunders, and there have been misunderstandings, but India has shown us that, with the fine instinct of a highly intelligent and highly civilized race, she appreciates the good intentions and that, with an equally fine chivalry, she forgets the blunders. Now we stand together for all time, two races made as one by loyalty to the same Throne and to the same ideals of progress and honor.—London Daily Express.

Kaid Maclean Bereaved

That gallant old Scottish soldier, Kaid Sir Henry Maclean, has suffered a severe bereavement in the death of his only surviving son, Captain Andrew De Vere Maclean, of the East Strathclyde Regiment. Captain Maclean, who was in the Special Reserve of Officers, joined his regiment at the outbreak of the war, and fell in the fighting on the Aisne.

Sir Harry himself, before taking service as military instructor of the Moorish Army, was in the 69th Foot, now the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regiment.

THE SETTLEMENT TO BE MADE WHEN GERMANY IS DEFEATED

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK WOULD BE EXACTED

An Interesting Article Written Six Years ago Giving the Opinion of a high German Personage on the Probable outcome of Present War—Expected to win within Six Months

A good deal has been written about the terms to be imposed on Germany when the time comes to make peace. It is interesting to know, writes the London correspondent of the Scotsman, what the Germans themselves, when looking forward to this war, thought would be the price they would have to pay in the event of defeat. In the latest number to hand of the French colonial organ, "La Depeche Coloniale," there is republished an article which appeared in the columns of that journal just six years ago, in September, 1908. In this article a contributor reported a conversation he had had with a high German personage on the prospects of a European war, and some of the statements then advanced make instructive reading at the present time. This "high German personage"—speaking it will be remembered, six years ago—said that in Germany war was expected to break out in five years' time. The military authorities were not ready for it at the moment, but they calculated that in five years they would be ready to beat both France on land and this country on the sea.

In their anticipated conquest of France they were relying on the French religious and political dissensions, on the spirit of anti-militarism on the proclamation of a general strike by the Labor Federation at the outbreak of war, on the physical and moral decadence of the French, on the disorganized condition of their army and navy, on the pacific character of most of their educationists, and on the revolt of the natives in the French colonies. It was admitted, however, that there was another side to the picture. In the event of war between the powers of the Triple Al-

liance and the Triple Entente, this German prophet predicted a blockade of the North Sea by the British and French fleets; the intervention of Denmark, which would necessitate the detachment of a German army corps to keep watch on that country; a double revolt in Prussian Poland and in Alsace-Lorraine; a war which might last six months, and consequently a defensive war on the part of France on her eastern frontier; the landing of a British army of 120,000 men, commanded by Sir John French; an attack by an enemy of a quarter of a million Russians in East Prussia where Germany would be content to rely on the defensive with three army corps, the weakness of the support given by Italy to the Triple Alliance; and a revolt in German West Africa.

If the war were to last longer than six months, the opinion was expressed that Germany would be ruined, and the terms to which she might have to submit if her plans miscarried were set out as follows: The restoration of Metz and Lorraine to France; the neutralization of Alsace under the rule of a Prince elected by the rest of Europe; the restoration of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark; a war indemnity of 100 millions to France, would also take over Togoland and the Cameroons, the surrender to Great Britain of West Africa, Heligoland, half a dozen German battleships and a dozen German cruisers; a war indemnity of 150 millions from Germany and Austria to Russia, and other modifications of Germany's eastern frontiers. It may be doubted (concludes the correspondent) if Germany will get off so lightly as this, financially, when the time comes for settlement.

Germans Fled from Booty Repairing Airship in Clouds

A Funeral Procession and a Herd of Oxen Frighten the Enemy

Refugees from Russian Poland relate the following doings of the German troops in that territory.

A German force, headed by Lieutenant von Lounitz, entered Konin and occupied it without meeting any resistance. The Germans immediately ordered the inhabitants to bring them twenty hostages—fifteen Jews and five Christians—who represented the wealth and the prominence of the population.

When the hostages appeared before the commander he told them that a deep pit had been dug in the cemetery, and that if his orders were not carried out to the letter five Jews and one Christian would be shot forthwith and buried together in the pit prepared for the purpose.

After this grave warning the lieutenant commanded the terrified hostages immediately to deliver to him 200 watches, 200 alarm clocks, and 225 fur caps. A deficiency in the figures to be contributed for by a payment of 100 marks (£5) per article.

When this decree was in course of execution Lieutenant von Lounitz ordered his breakfast, in the menu of which figured 2 lb. of salmon and three bottles of cognac, and also breakfast for the lower ranks, who were to be treated to the same number of courses with the exception of the "delicious" salmon. As, however, there was not an ounce of salmon obtainable throughout the length and breadth of the town of Konin, the lieutenant "graciously" consented to delete this item from the menu.

When the breakfast was over, a parade was organized in the marketplace, the main feature of which consisted in the soldiers standing erect with loaded rifles and reverently saluting Lieutenant von Lounitz, who, inebriated almost to blindness by the cognac, was making convulsive, though pompous and boastful, movements on his horse.

In the midst of the magnificent operation and all the grandeur attending it a funeral procession was observed in the distance. The Germans took this to be a company of Cossacks and fled in great panic together with their drunken commander, to a village close by.

Here they composed themselves and commenced a rigorous plundering campaign. Having packed all their spoils on vans, they were just making the final preparations for their glorious departure when they were suddenly impeded by an impenetrably dense cloud of "smoke" coming nearer and nearer to their ranks.

Thinking it was the effect of guns of the approaching Cossacks, they again fled in terror, leaving only cheaply bought booty behind them. Meantime out of the mass of "smoke" naively emerged a herd of innocent oxen.

A few days later three German officers came to Konin, and after investigating the "brave exploits" of Lieutenant von Lounitz returned the fur caps and some of the other plunder to the owners who had so quickly delivered them in response to the lieutenant's threatening decree.

Cates—Are you keeping neutral right along?
Clemens—I have been neutral for so long I have forgotten by this time which countries are fighting.

Breathless Feet Two Thousand Feet Above the Sea, During Channel Patrol

The man who walked over Niagara on a tight-rope will have to take a back seat in favor of our intrepid naval aviators. Here is the official account of a deed, the bare imagination of which take one's breath away: "On one occasion, during one of the airship patrols, it became necessary to change a propeller blade of one of the engines. The captain feared it would be necessary to descend for this purpose, but two of the crew immediately volunteered to carry out this difficult task in the air, and, climbing out on to the bracket carrying the propeller shafting, they completed the hazardous work of changing the propeller's blade two thousand feet above the sea."

This is an extract from an account of the operations of our naval aviators communicated by the secretary of the admiralty to the press bureau. The report states that during the course of the war the Royal Naval Air Service—naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps—has not been idle, airships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes having proved their value in many undertakings. While the Expeditionary Force was being moved abroad, a strong patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover was undertaken by both seaplanes and airships of the Naval Air Service. The airships remained steadily patrolling between the French and English coasts, sometimes for twelve hours on end, while further to the east, with the assistance of the Belgian authorities, a temporary seaplane base was established at Ostend, and a patrol kept up with seaplanes between this place and the English coast opposite. By this means it was impossible for the enemy's ships to approach the straits without being seen for many miles.

Belgian Farmers for Saskatchewan

A movement having in view the settlement of Belgian farmers in Saskatchewan has been started at Regina, and is receiving good support. Lieutenant Governor Brown having agreed to act as patron to the Belgian relief committee in charge of this work. Careful attention will be given to the details of the scheme in order that the results may be satisfactory. The Pootmans Bros., who are of Belgium extract and residents at Regina, are among the members of the relief committee, and are endeavoring to carry out the scheme to a successful conclusion. It is claimed that the Belgian farmers are among the most skilled in the world and with the desolation in their own land, caused by war, it is recognized that many of them will have to immigrate to other lands, and as Saskatchewan has an abundance of land, not now cultivated, the opportunities for these Belgian farmers to settle in this country would be great. Lieutenant Governor Brown, in discussing this scheme recently pointed out that the Belgians would make excellent dairy men and market gardeners.

Extend Rural Free Delivery

The post office department has extended the system of free rural mail delivery in nearly every part of Canada during the past summer. They have evidently never forgotten more than seventy post offices since the end of August.

Turkeys Ducks Geese

Prices of poultry have been getting lower. Already turkeys have been selling in Calgary, retail at 18 cents per lb. and it looks as though the price will be down to 15 cents per lb. retail by Christmas. We have secured an outside market for a lot of dressed poultry and if you wish to obtain the benefit of our prices, ship to us. To secure these prices all dressed poultry must arrive here between December 1st and December 10th. On this last date we make our last shipment and cannot guarantee prices to hold after that.

SHIP BY FREIGHT

Ship your dressed poultry by freight or express. Freight is the cheaper way. We will accept live turkeys or live geese any day.

OUR COMPANY

We are not a large company with lots of capital and some people may have their doubts whether it is safe to ship to us. However we may state that we are guaranteed to the extent of several thousands of dollars and we also have the recommendation of Mr. Carswell, a leading officer of the largest farmers' co-operative company in the province. We refer you to him at his office, Lougheed Building, Calgary.

OUR PRICES

We will pay the following prices delivered at Calgary for poultry received by us not later than December 10th:

- No. 1 Turkeys, dressed 16 1-2c per lb.
- No. 1 Turkeys, alive 15c per lb.
- No. 1 Geese, alive 13c per lb.
- No. 1 Geese, dressed 14c per lb.
- No. 1 Ducks, dressed 12c per lb.

All dressed poultry grading extra, 1 cent per lb. more.

We will also accept shipments of dressed chicken and fowl. All poultry should be dry picked and bled. We cannot accept shipments of live fowl or chickens until further notice.

We will pay 6 cents each for good wild rabbits, gutted.

Peerless Poultry & Produce Co. Ltd.

8th St. East, CALGARY



Halt! Attention!

The 1914 War Illustrated

THE Didsbury Pioneer

AND Western Home Monthly

(Western Canada's most popular magazine)

FOR ONE YEAR ALL FOR \$1.75

"The 1914 War Illustrated" contains over 300 remarkable war photographs with much valuable information as to the causes leading to the great struggle, and other important data including the military and naval strengths of the countries involved. Two interesting maps—one of the war zone, and the other (in four colors) of Europe are also included. This invaluable Hand-book of the war is printed on art paper with an attractive patriotic cover, and is the best publication of its kind in Canada.

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The Latest News

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Weekly Mail and Empire

AND OUR OWN PAPER—THE TWO TOGETHER—

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1915, 25 CENTS

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1916, \$1.75

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

By Reason of Its Superior Cable Service, Has Earned the Title of

"THE WAR PAPER"

The Merits of Our Own Paper Are Too Well Known and Valued to Require Comment

SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

At Big Prairie Schoolhouse

A play, entitled "Uncle Joseph", and a dance, will be held at Big Prairie schoolhouse, on Friday, December 11th, 1914, in aid of The Patriotic Fund. Curtain will rise at 9.30 p.m. prompt. Tickets at door; gentlemen 50c. Ladies please bring cakes.

Public Notice

MUNICIPALITY OF WESTERDALE No. 311

Pursuant to section 73 of the Rural Municipality Act, I hereby call a meeting of the electors of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311, at the residence of Mr. Joe Bolton on Saturday, December 5th, 1914, at 2 o'clock for the discussion of Municipal Affairs. Mr. A. Fidler, Provincial Municipal Auditor, will be present.

NORMAN CLARK, Reeve

Alberta Provincial Horse Show

The Alberta Provincial Horse Show held annually at Calgary, and which has been such a force in the development of Alberta, will be held on April 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1915. Owing to so many of the exhibitors having already gone or intending to go to the war, and to general conditions, it has been decided to eliminate classes for saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, drivers, etc. and to hold a straight breeders' show. There will be classes for the various purebreds.

The prize list will be issued at an early date.

Progress of the War

Authentic reports of the big war have been scarce for the last few days although what reports have come through have been encouraging for the Allies. The German army so far has been unable to break through to Calais and Dunkirk although throwing immense numbers of men against the Allied forces, and the losses on both sides has been enormous.

It is now reported that Germany is taking more troops from Flanders and rushing them to Poland where different reports give the Russians the credit of a high success while German reports state nothing definite has occurred. However, that big operations are taking place in Poland is assured, but what the outcome will be is at present only a matter of guesswork.

The outstanding feature of the war news is the fact that the Sheikh-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedans, has called his followers to fight for Turkey for which the German war party is responsible.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Weyburn Correspondent would Inform the West on the Trade Question.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Eastern Canada by the Weyburn correspondent of The Toronto News in which he advocates strongly a vigorous campaign of education in the west which would explain the policy of reasonable and moderate protection under which manufacturing has made such enormous progress in the older parts of Canada in the last fifteen years. This Weyburn writer cites as the chief reason the West is out of touch with the East on the trade question as the inability of the western citizen to see the fruits of the policy of moderate protection. He refers to the fact that there is no medium in the West to explain how the development of diversified industries in Canada means prosperity not only for the manufacturers but for all classes of the community.

Fought Against Napoleon

Official research has disclosed the fact that there are twenty-five Russian veterans who can recall the French invasion in 1812. They claim that, as boys of from 12 to 16 years of age, they fought against Napoleon.

Big Shooting Match

At Didsbury, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4

for all kinds of fowl

200 Geese and Turkeys

are all fat and ready for the table

Rifle and Shotgun Range

will be provided

FREE TO ALL

Hillebrecht & Findlay

STRAYED

Black mulie bull coming 2 years and one steer 2 years, both branded H F half circle under on left hip. Strayed from Sec. 8, Tp. 31, R. 27. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by J. H. HEHN, Didsbury, Alta.

DEER HEADS MOUNTED

I will mount deer heads for \$8.00 a piece and a satisfactory job. Give me a trial. CARL ARNSEN, Bergen, Alta. dtd

BURNING STRAW A GREAT WASTE

Material for Cardboard and Packing Paper Factories—Feed it to Live Stock.

The Agricultural Department at Ottawa in its official Circular known as "Census and Statistics Monthly," says: "In the Northwest provinces the wasteful practice of burning the straw is reported as everywhere prevalent. In Manitoba, in most cases, wheat straw is either all burnt or partly used as litter and the rest burnt. Farmers near enough to Winnipeg and other towns sell it for bedding purposes. Oat and barley straw is nearly all used for fodder. In Saskatchewan most of the oat and some of the barley straw is used as fodder, but wheat straw and flax fibre are burnt, except a small portion that is used as litter. It is a practice with many farmers who have cattle to let the animals feed at the straw piles all the winter, the straw left over being burnt in the spring. In a few cases farmers use straw burners. More live stock being kept in Alberta the straw in this province is largely used for fodder and litter; so that less is wasted by burning. As in Saskatchewan it is a common practice to allow cattle the run of the straw piles in the winter and burn the surplus in the spring. A correspondent reports that straw in his district was either all fed to farmers' own stock or was sold to ranchers, generally a \$1 per load. Another correspondent asks, why does not an enterprising concern start a factory for making cardboard and packing paper from straw as in European countries?"

"Wherever mixed farming prevails the necessity for straw burning disappears. It has frequently been pointed out that the keeping of live stock provides an important additional source of revenue to supplement the sometimes precarious returns from grain growing. It gives winter occupation and enables the employment of permanent instead of casual labor, and last but not from the national point of view by no means the least it secures the maintenance or increase of fertility through the necessary introduction of scientific rotations and the return to the land of manurial constituents by the use of straw as fodder and litter."

Woman Sents by Mail

The most remarkable package ever sent by post in England, was a Suffragist. It was just after a new regulation had been put into force whereby living animals could be accepted for delivery, when a lady went into a branch post-office in London and told the clerk she wanted to be taken to a well-known Cabinet Minister. The lady was referred to a district messenger, but she refused, and was conducted to the address by an express messenger and duly signed for. She did not get farther than the vestibule.

\$15 a Week Schoolboy

The Education Committee of the London County Council awarded a senior county scholarship to Ronald Bruno Joseph Marx, tenable for four years, of such value as will, with the amounts derived from other scholarships, bring his total income from scholarships up to \$750 a year.

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION

Under instructions from

MR. FRED BUSH

I will sell by public auction at Mr. Frank Murdoch's residence, in east Didsbury, (D. G. Moyer's former residence) on

Saturday, December 5th

the following articles, consisting of:

17 HORSES—Well matched team, weight 3,000; black Percheron mare, in foal, wgt. 1500; gelding, wgt. 1000; team geldings, wgt. 2000; bay mare, 12 yrs., wgt. 1000; bay mare, 11 yrs., weight 1100; bay mare, 10 yrs., wgt. 1100; mare, 5 yrs., wgt. 1100; sorrel gelding, 5 yrs., wgt. 1100; dark grey mare, 4 yrs., wgt. 1100; brown filly, 3 yrs. old; 2 bay geldings, 2 yrs. old; 3 yearling colts; 2 spring colts; bay horse about 1100. Cow and calf

IMPLEMENTS—High wheel wagon; muckwagon; McCormick disc; McCormick hay rake; wagon; McCormick mower; sulky plow; 3 sets heavy harness; stock saddle; bob sleigh.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Dining table; drop leaf table; 4 bed springs and mattresses; quantity of bedding; folding cot; sanitary couch; rocking chair; marble top stand; 11 chairs; large looking glass; 5 gallon cream can 2 centre tables; organ; 2 heating stoves 2 cook stoves as good as new; quantity of dishes; 60 chickens; 60 bushels potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Bush is now residing in the States everything must be sold.

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP

TERMS—All sums at and under \$20 cash; over that amount 12 months credit on approved joint bankable notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. 4 per cent. off for cash.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED, Auctioneer, Clerk

CLEARING OUT SALE BY AUCTION

Having received instructions from

MR. J. BAPTIST

I will sell by public auction at his farm, 4 miles west and one mile north of Sunnyslope, on Sec. 20, Tp. 31, Rge. 26, W. 4th, on

Wednesday, December 9th

the following, consisting of

24 HEAD HORSES—Bay mare, 7 yrs., wgt. 1500; team geldings, 3 and 4 yrs., wgt. 2300; bay gelding, 3 yrs.; standard bred mare, 10 yrs., wgt. 1100 standard bred spring colt; team driving mares, 3 yrs. old; 2 sucking colts, general purpose; spring colt, heavy; team mares with colts at foot; filly, 2 yr. old, gelding, 3 yrs. old, both "Ping Pong" bred; team of fillies, 2 yr. olds, (Ping Pong); Ping Pong Stallion, wgt. 1200; mare, 7 yrs., wgt. 1100; team mares, 3 yrs. old; team geldings, rising 3 yrs. old. The last three teams are of heavy stock. The above bunch of horses are a fine class of horses, and with the exception of the spring colts are well broken to harness.

15 HEAD CATTLE—3 A-I Dairy cows; 6 heifers, rising 3 yrs., in calf; 6 spring calves.

HOGS and POULTRY—Sow and 6 small pigs; 2 good brood sows, in pig; 18 fall shoats; purebred Yorkshire boar, 4 months old. 500 Hens.

MACHINERY—3 sets good harrow; 2 hay racks; P. & O. 16 in. Sulky plow; 2 cutters; 6 ft. McCormick binder; neckyokes; new Kemp manure spreader; Cockshutt disc harrow; cultivator; Hamilton wagon complete; chains; wagon and rack, complete; forks; haystacker and sweep, complete; Deering mower; rubber tire buggy; top buggy, nearly new; whiffletrees; democrat wagon; set heavy sleighs; 2 set heavy harness; 12 horse collars; set driving harness; hog crate and shoot; axes; wagon and double box in good order; DeLaval cream separator; self feeder, holds 100 bushels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—2 heaters; 3 tables; parlor suite; Dominion organ; dining table; Majestic steel range; kitchen table; airtight heating stove; bookcase; 8 dining room chairs; 2 rocking chairs; hanging lamp; 2 bedroom suites, complete; 2 provision cupboards; quantity of bed clothing.

As Mr. Baptist is leaving the country this is a genuine clearing out sale and everything will be sold to the highest bidder; a sale for the cash buyer.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK

HOT LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, AUCTIONEER
H. B. CAMPBELL, Clerk

"THE PIONEER STORE"

"QUALITY FIRST IS OUR AIM"

Now is the time to get ready for your

XMAS PUDDING AND CAKES

Our stock of

Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates,
Shelled Walnuts and Almonds,

are all No. 1 Goods

Badgers Cut Mixed Peels, 1 lb. boxes

Wagstaffs Cut Mixed Peels, 1 lb. boxes

These are extra fine goods

APPLES GOING FAST

AT \$1.25 PER BOX

We have a lot of varieties to choose from

OUR GROCERIES ARE AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
TAKING QUALITY INTO CONSIDERATION

WE DO BETTER

Just received a barrel of

HEINTZ DILL PICKLES

We always Carry a good assortment of IRON BEDS, SPRINGS, and MATTRESSES.

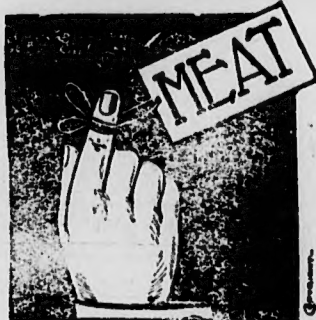
A few odd pieces of Furniture

About 2000 Fence Poles For Sale

Yours Truly,

A. G. STUDER

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET



"Oh! I Forgot!"

"So you did and if wife hadn't tied that string round your finger you wouldn't have the meat for dinner." Select what you want and we will send it right up.

A DAILY MEAT ORDER

would be a good idea. You wouldn't need the reminder on your finger then. Try it.

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Olds on Saturday, November 21st, 1914.

The Reeve called the Council to order at 11 a.m., with all members of the Council present.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 3rd were read, and on motion by Councillor Smith, they were adopted as read.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

Moved by Councillor Metz that the Nomination for Councillors to be elected for 1915 be held at the Agricultural School, Olds, on Monday, December 7th, 1914.

That Malcolm McLean be returning officer.

That the following persons be appointed Deputy Returning Officers for the following divisions and polling places:

Division No. 1, M. McLean, polling place at Berlin schoolhouse.

Division No. 2, Thos. Hunter, polling place at Neapolis schoolhouse.

Division No. 3, Theo. Reist, polling place at J. E. Stauffer's office.

Division No. 4, Arthur Noad, polling place at Agricultural School, Olds.

Division No. 5, Wesley Ashton, polling place at D. Marshall's house.

Division No. 6, J. W. Curtis, polling place at Mayton schoolhouse. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Francis that Wm. Wideman be ordered to pay \$5.00 for damage to culvert by engine, being an infraction of "Bylaw No. 3, regulating the passage of portable and traction engines." Carried.

Moved by Councillor Smith that Chas. Hillebrecht be refunded \$10.00 the Council having been satisfied that this amount was paid the second time as taxes on the S. W. 36-31-1-5. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor pay-sheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor Francis that the Council adjourn to meet at Didsbury on Saturday, December 19th.

AROUND THE TOWN

Girl wanted for housework Apply, stating wages wanted, to Box B, Pioneer office.

J. S. Greig, of Trochu, formerly of Didsbury, was a caller at our office on Monday.

Miss Hulda Wiegand, who is attending Normal at Calgary, spent the week end visiting with her parents.

R. LeBlanc, manager of the Cloverhill Creamery, announces that he is paying 31c per lb. of butterfat for No. 1 sour.

An auction sale will be held at the residence of Frank Murdock, east Didsbury, on Saturday next. J. N. Paton is the auctioneer. See ad.

Mrs. J. R. Shaw wishes to announce that she will receive on Friday afternoon, December 4th,

and on the first Thursday in every month after that date.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. R. LeBlanc on Thursday, December 10th, at 2 p.m. Election of officers. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

Jack Baptist will hold a big cash auction sale at his farm near Sunnyside on Wednesday, December 9th. G. B. Sexsmith will wield the hammer. See ad.

All those interested in hockey are requested to meet at the C. P. R. depot at 8.30 on Thursday evening, Dec. 3rd. Come out and help to organize a hockey team for the winter.

There is to be another shooting match for 200 turkeys, geese and fowl on Friday next in town. This will be a good chance to secure a Christmas turkey. Both shot guns and rifles can be used according to advertisement on another page.

R. Heslip, of Lacombe, W. J. Keely, Carstairs, and M. J. Sheehan, Bassano, have been transferred to the local branch of the Union Bank to fill the positions of teller, ledger keeper and junior, respectively, left vacant by Messrs. Owens, Hopkins and Swan, who have joined the second Canadian contingent.

The anniversary services held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last were well attended. Prof. Barnard preached two eloquent sermons which should be matter for deep thought for those who heard them. On Tuesday evening the church was filled to hear Prof. Barnard's lecture on "Canadian Humour," and he captivated his audience with his masterly handling of his subject.

A number of ladies assembled at the home of Mrs. Fred. Moyle on Wednesday afternoon last for the purpose of presenting Mrs. H. E. Wiegand, who is leaving town to make home in Stettler, with a fine set of table linen as a token of their respect and appreciation of her work for the welfare of the community during her residence here. Mrs. Wiegand was agreeably surprised and thanked the donors for their gift.

Removed

I beg to announce that I have moved into my new premises in the Leuszler block where I shall be pleased to meet my customers and friends.

A. CEASER, Dealer in MEATS
Leuszler Block, Didsbury

A few barrels of
Ontario Baldwin Apples

for sale at

\$4.00 per barrel

Apply Pioneer Office

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE
IN THIS COLUMN

FOR TRADE—A \$50.00 diamond point Edison phonograph and about \$25 worth of 4 minute records. Will trade for good milk cow or two set harness. Apply Pioneer office. d9

FOUND by E. C. Webster on trail leading off from Mr. Butts farm on blind line, a ladies shawl. Owner can have same by applying at this office and paying expenses of advertising and identifying same.

THE Rye and Graham Flours as well as wheatlet have certainly commended themselves to those who have tried them. We also have flax meal on hand. The Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

FOR SALE—A good young milk cow for sale. Easy milker; fresh only a short time. Apply J. R. Shaw.

WANTED—A number of Turkeys, Geese and Ducks for the shooting match. Must be delivered on or before Friday, December 4th. Only the best stuff will be handled. Geo. Mortimer, City Meat Market.

WOOD FOR SALE—Good dry fire wood, 25c per cord, 50c load. On S. W. 1-4 sec. 16, tp. 31, rge. 5, five miles west of Elkton. Good accommodation for horses and men. John Teynor.

AFTER Monday, November 23rd, apply to H. H. Reimer, Elkton, for fence posts, corral poles and firewood. Accommodation for four teams at a time.

M. Mecklenburg, M. A., the eye specialist will be at the Rosebud hotel, Didsbury, on Wednesday, December 2nd. Consult him for your eye troubles.

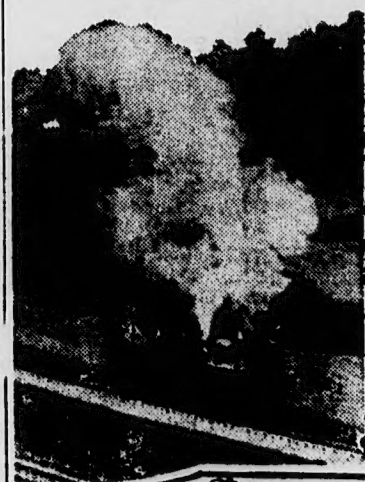
FOR SALE—New unused Victor Gramophone. Cheap for cash or will trade for poultry. W. R. Stokes, Didsbury.

BRITISH MUSEUM GUID

Now on Permanent Footing and Visitors Appreciate Innovation

In a report of the British Museum, reference is made to the great success attending the provision of an official guide to conduct parties round the Museum. After an experiment for six months the guide was placed on a permanent footing.

It is estimated that no fewer than 9,000 persons availed themselves of his services during the provisional six months. There is ample evidence, the report states, to show that the public greatly appreciate the assistance thus given to them.



LATEST BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE

This engine recently invented by an Australian, A. R. Angus, can pick up electrical messages announcing the approach of another train, and not only shut off its own steam and stop, but can prevent any other train approaching too closely. It was tried out on a track built especially for it near the village of Watchet England, 12 miles long.

Paster Dies on Way to Church

The Rev. W. J. Williams, pastor of Bethel Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Hirwaia, who was about seventy-two years of age, died with tragic suddenness at Ystrad Rhondda Railway Station while on his way to church.